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KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8067a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q8TAS1
Other Accession	Q63285, P97343
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	46546
Antigen Region	1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID	127933
Other Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase Kist, Kinase interacting with stathmin, PAM COOH-terminal interactor protein 2, P-CIP2, U2AF homology motif kinase 1, UHMK1, KIS, KIST
Target/Specificity	This KIST (KIS) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KIST (KIS).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	KIST (KIS) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	UHMK1
Synonyms	KIS, KIST

Function	Upon serum stimulation, phosphorylates CDKN1B/p27Kip1, thus controlling CDKN1B subcellular location and cell cycle progression in G1 phase. May be involved in trafficking and/or processing of RNA (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Widely expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes

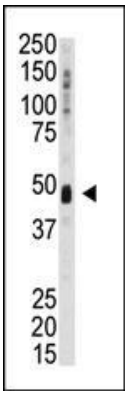
Background

Upon serum stimulation, KIS, a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family, phosphorylates CDKN1B/p27Kip1, thus controlling CDKN1B subcellular location and cell cycle progression in G1 phase. This protein, which contains 1 RRM (RNA recognition motif)domain, may be involved in trafficking and/or processing of RNA. KIS is widely expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle, kidney, placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes.

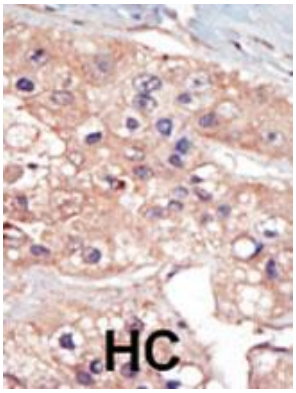
References

Bieche, I., et al., Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 114(1):55-64 (2003).
Boehm, M., et al., EMBO J. 21(13):3390-3401 (2002).

Images

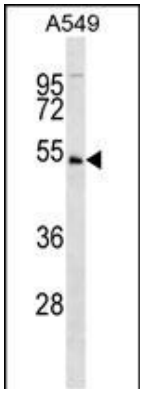


Western blot analysis of anti-KIS Pab (Cat. #AP8067a) in mouse heart tissue lysate. KIS (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

KIS Antibody (C6) (Cat. #AP8067a) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the KIS antibody detected the KIS protein (arrow).



Citations

- Upregulated WDR5 promotes proliferation, self-renewal and chemoresistance in bladder cancer via mediating H3K4 trimethylation.
- PI 3-kinase/Rac1 and ERK1/2 regulate FGF-2-mediated cell proliferation through phosphorylation of p27 at Ser10 by KIS and at Thr187 by Cdc25A/Cdk2.
- The FOXM1 transcriptional factor promotes the proliferation of leukemia cells through modulation of cell cycle progression in acute myeloid leukemia.
- Development and pharmacologic characterization of deoxybromophospha sugar derivatives with antileukemic activity.
- Reduction of Raf kinase inhibitor protein expression by Bcr-Abl contributes to chronic myelogenous leukemia proliferation.
- FoxM1 regulates growth factor-induced expression of kinase-interacting stathmin (KIS) to promote cell cycle progression.